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16 September 2025

Claire Hodgson
Arcadis Australia Pacific
Level 16, 580 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Re: Bingo Eastern Creek Throughput Increase - Response to EPA Submission on Amendment Report

Dear Claire,

1 Introduction

Bingo is proposing to enhance resource recovery outcomes across the Greater Sydney area by optimising their Eastern Creek Resource Ecology Park (REP) to capitalise on the state-of-the-art processing facilities (namely the Materials Processing Centre 2 (MPC2)), and plant and equipment within the Eastern Creek REP and support EPA's 20 year waste strategy for diversion of waste from landfill. The Applicant is therefore proposing to increase the total throughput of the Eastern Creek REP by 950,000 tpa and carry out infrastructure upgrade works across the Proposal Site (the Proposal (SSD-11606719)).

In October 2023, in response to submissions received during the exhibition of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Proposal, an Amendment and Submission Report (ASR) (Arcadis, 2023) was submitted to the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI). In response to the ASR, additional requests for further information were received from a number of agency stakeholders, including the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA). In addition, a number of minor further design refinements have been made to the Proposal. EMM Consulting Pty Ltd (EMM) prepared the air quality impact assessment for the Amendment Report (hereafter, the ASR AQIA), dated 31 May 2023. The NSW EPA submission to the Amendment Report contained two requests for additional information relating to the ASR AQIA:

- EPA recommended that the proponent commits to undertake real time monitoring that can be used to:
  - Identify peaks in emissions that could result in adverse air quality impacts.
  - Inform the implementation of any reactive mitigation measures.
- Air quality modelling of additional exceedance days due to peak emissions and alignment with the approved methods.

Further, a meeting was held by BINGO with the DPHI and the NSW EPA to discuss the matters raised in the NSW EPA submission comments relating to the ASR AQIA in October 2024.

In particular, the NSW EPA requested that details be provided relating to:

- the implementation of real-time monitoring for management purposes (presented in Chapter 2)
- the presentation of cumulative impact analysis for busy day operations in accordance with the Approved Methods for Modelling (presented in Chapter 3).

The following letter provides a response to the matters raised by the NSW EPA in the submission letter and during the October 2024 meeting.

2 Real-time monitoring and adaptive management

As part of the NSW EPA's submission on the ASR the EPA recommended that the proponent commits to undertake real time monitoring.

Within six months of commencement of operations of SSD-11606719, BINGO commit to the planning and implementation of a comprehensive real-time particulate matter monitoring system at the Eastern Creek REP.

BINGO will investigate real-time particulate matter boundary monitors at appropriate locations, giving consideration to factors such as the prevailing wind conditions, the location of sensitive receptors, instrumentation availability and integration with existing installed data logging systems at the Eastern Creek REP, applicable Australian Standard guidance for equipment siting and the availability of accessible land for installation.

Based on the dispersion modelling results, it is likely that real-time monitoring locations would be established at the southern and eastern boundary of the Eastern Creek REP to record concentrations at the closest neighbouring industrial receptors, along with sites to the west and north for the measurement of up-wind/down-wind concentrations.

The real-time monitoring, once established, will be used to develop a Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) to integrate into the Air Quality, Odour and Greenhouse Gas Management Plan for the Eastern Creek REP. The TARP would be linked to particulate matter concentration and meteorological condition triggers that would activate specific mitigation measures to activities and processes across the Eastern Creek REP. Specific mitigation measures will include an increasing hierarchy of mitigation measures, ranging from increased and targeted application of wet suppression techniques, reduction in intensity of operations or a temporary halt to operations.

The development of the TARP would be a progressive process, with initial triggers and mitigation measures configured and tested over a nominal six month period to assess the performance (e.g. number of false triggers, missed events, practicality of implementation, etc). Once established following the initial testing period, the effectiveness of the TARP would be reviewed and amended as required.

Updated mitigation measures have been prepared for the Proposal to reflect this commitment and are provided in Appendix C (Revised Environmental Management Measures) of the Addendum to the Amendment and Submissions Report (AASR)

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3 Busy day operations analysis

In discussion with the EPA it was requested that the analysis of potential air quality impacts under peak day operations was revisited.

It is noted that the ASR AQIA quantified emissions from proposed staged future increased throughput operations at the Eastern Creek REP. The ASR AQIA concluded that there would be no exceedance of applicable particulate matter impact assessment criterion at any neighbouring industrial or sensitive residential receptors for any of

the future scenarios assessed. To assess cumulative impacts, the paired-in-time cumulative approach specified in the NSW EPA *Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in NSW* (EPA 2022) was applied.

The ASR AQIA also attempted to deal with the potential impacts under infrequent busy and peak days via a theoretical frequency analysis approach that paired the likelihood of infrequent busy day emissions with infrequent elevated background concentrations, rather than the conventional paired-in-time cumulative approach. The theoretical busy day scenario concluded that the occurrence of additional cumulative exceedance days for 24-hour PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$ on busy and peak day operations was unlikely at surrounding assessment locations; relative to more frequent average day emissions.

It is noted that the theoretical frequency analysis approach was previously applied in air quality assessment by EMM for the Eastern Creek REP Modification 6 in October 2019, which was reviewed by NSW EPA at the time.

Following the meeting with NSW EPA and DPHI, the busy day operations scenario has been revisited, with the conventional paired-in-time approach implemented. The following approach has been implemented:

- The modelling outputs for Stage 1 plus Stage 2 construction and Stage 2 operations have been adopted. Stage 3 has not been modelled as it represents the same conditions as Stage 2 operations.
- For each scenario, the theoretical 100th percentile traffic conditions upscaling factor of 1.6 has been applied to all predicted concentrations at all receptors locations, effectively modelling operations at the Eastern Creek REP at the site Stage 2 operation scenario (4.72Mtpa throughput, including landfill operations).
- All sources were upscaled, whether the source is linked to traffic volumes (e.g. wheel generated dust, material unloading, etc) or not (e.g. wind erosion emissions, wind-dependant emission processes, etc)
- The paired-in-time approach has been repeated, with the daily-varying upscaled concentrations predicted at each assessment location paired with the corresponding concentration from the background dataset, and predicted concentrations from modelled neighbouring emission sources.

Because this revised cumulative assessment approach assumes that theoretical peak day operations occur continuously throughout a 12-month period without giving any consideration to the infrequent nature of occurrence (i.e. 100th percentile daily traffic = 1 day per year), it is considered that the results of the revised cumulative impact analysis are highly conservative.

The resultant tables of predicted incremental and cumulative concentrations for 24-hour average PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ are presented in Appendix A for both Stage 1 plus Stage 2 construction and Stage 2 operations scenarios. Annual average results are also presented, however have little value to the analysis of peak day impacts. Figure A.1 presents the location of assessment locations adopted in the dispersion modelling. The results of the paired-in-time cumulative analysis show the following:

- For both scenarios under theoretical peak day operations, there are no predicted cumulative exceedances at any surrounding residential assessment locations.
- For both scenarios under theoretical peak day operations, there are no predicted cumulative exceedances at any surrounding industrial assessment location, with the following exceptions:
    - Two additional exceedances are predicted at the industrial assessment location C_18, which is immediately adjacent to the southern boundary of the Eastern Creek REP, for both the Stage 1 plus Stage 2 construction and Stage 2 operations scenarios.

- Consistent with the information presented in the ASR AQIA, the primary contributing sources to the five highest incremental concentrations at C_18 are associated with movements along paved and unpaved roads, as illustrated in Figure 1. Lesser contributing sources are activities in the landfill and the SMA

- Although exceedances are predicted at C_19, however this is the Fulton Hogan asphalt plant and the exceedances are due to the site's own operational emissions that were modelled in the cumulative assessment approach. For CI_19, the exceedances are classed as existing exceedances without the influence of emissions from the Eastern Creek REP.

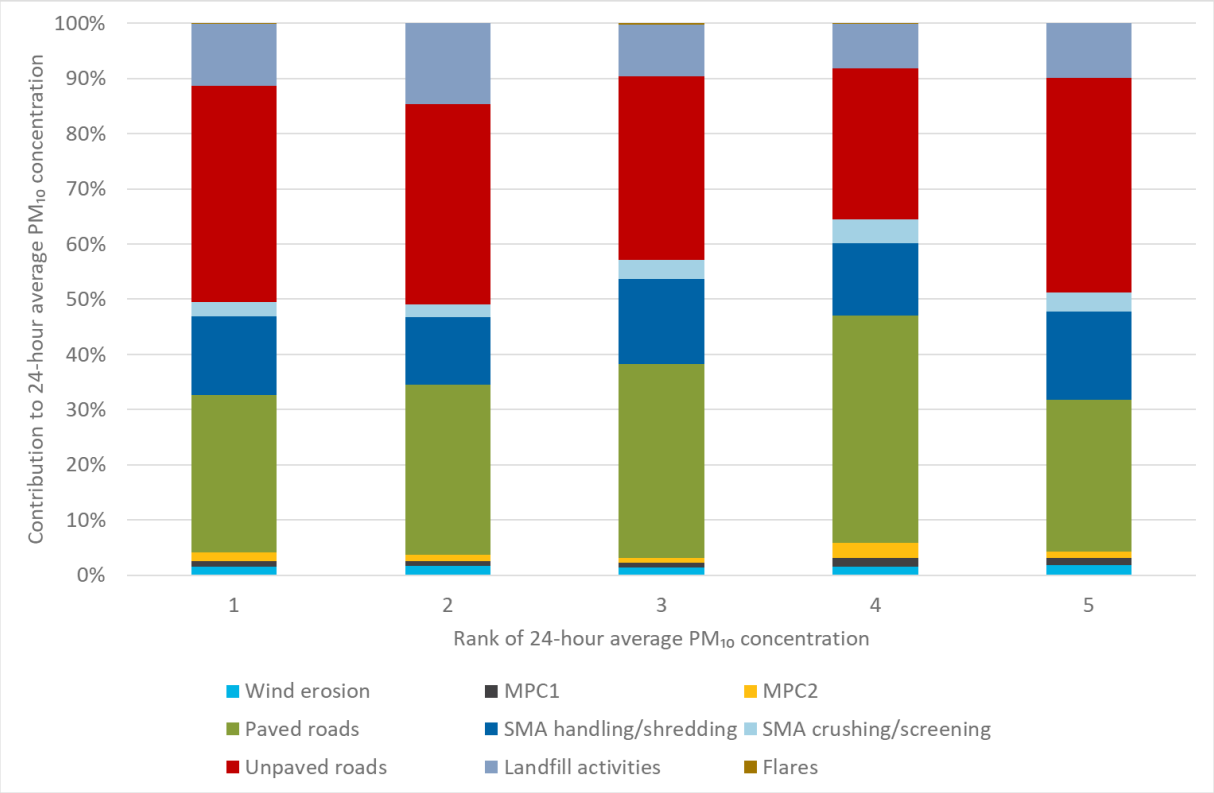

Figure 1 **Relative contribution to the five highest predicted 24-hour average PM_{10} concentrations by emission source category – commercial/industrial assessment location CI_18 – Stage 2 Operations**

The results of the revised cumulative assessment approach for theoretical busy day operations shows that, even accounting for the extremely conservative assumption that the single highest busy day activity rate occurs on every single day of the modelling period, the results of the modelling indicate that this would result in only two additional exceedances at one neighbouring industrial assessment location (assessment location CI_18).

It is considered that the revised paired-in-time cumulative assessment analysis supports the conclusion relating to potential exceedances of short-term PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$ impact assessment criterion of the frequency analysis approach from the ASR AQIA. Specifically, the analysis shows the potential variation in daily traffic volumes between infrequent busy day conditions and typical average day traffic is unlikely to increase the potential for additional exceedances at surrounding assessment locations.

No consideration of daily variation in emissions mitigation controls or reduction in intensity of operations has been accounted for in the theoretical cumulative analysis undertaken for this letter. It is considered that the implementation of a real-time particulate matter monitoring system (Section 2), in combination with a TARP and

reactive management measures would allow for the daily-management of particulate matter emissions from the Eastern Creek REP to minimise cumulative impacts at neighbouring industrial receptors.

As highlighted in the ASR AQIA, the Applicant commissioned EnRisks to undertake a human health risk assessment (HHRA) for the amended Proposal on the basis of the modelling presented in the AQIA (Appendix L of the EIS). The HHRA considered modelling predictions for all stages of the amended Proposal and concluded that there would be no health risk issues of concern in relation to exposures to dust impacts adjacent residential or industrial premises.

The ASR AQIA concluded that the operation of the amended Proposal, complete with appropriate particulate matter mitigation measures, would have a low likelihood of additional exceedances at neighbouring residential, commercial or industrial assessment locations. The results of the revised cumulative analysis for busy day operations supports the conclusions of the ASR AQIA. The implementation of real-time air quality monitoring equipment, linked to the TARP and associated reactive mitigation measures, would enhance the ability of Applicant to minimise potential impacts to the surrounding environment under future operations of the Eastern Creek REP.

Yours sincerely

Scott Fishwick
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Appendix A

Updated cumulative modelling analysis – peak day

EMM
creating opportunities

A.1 Assessment locations

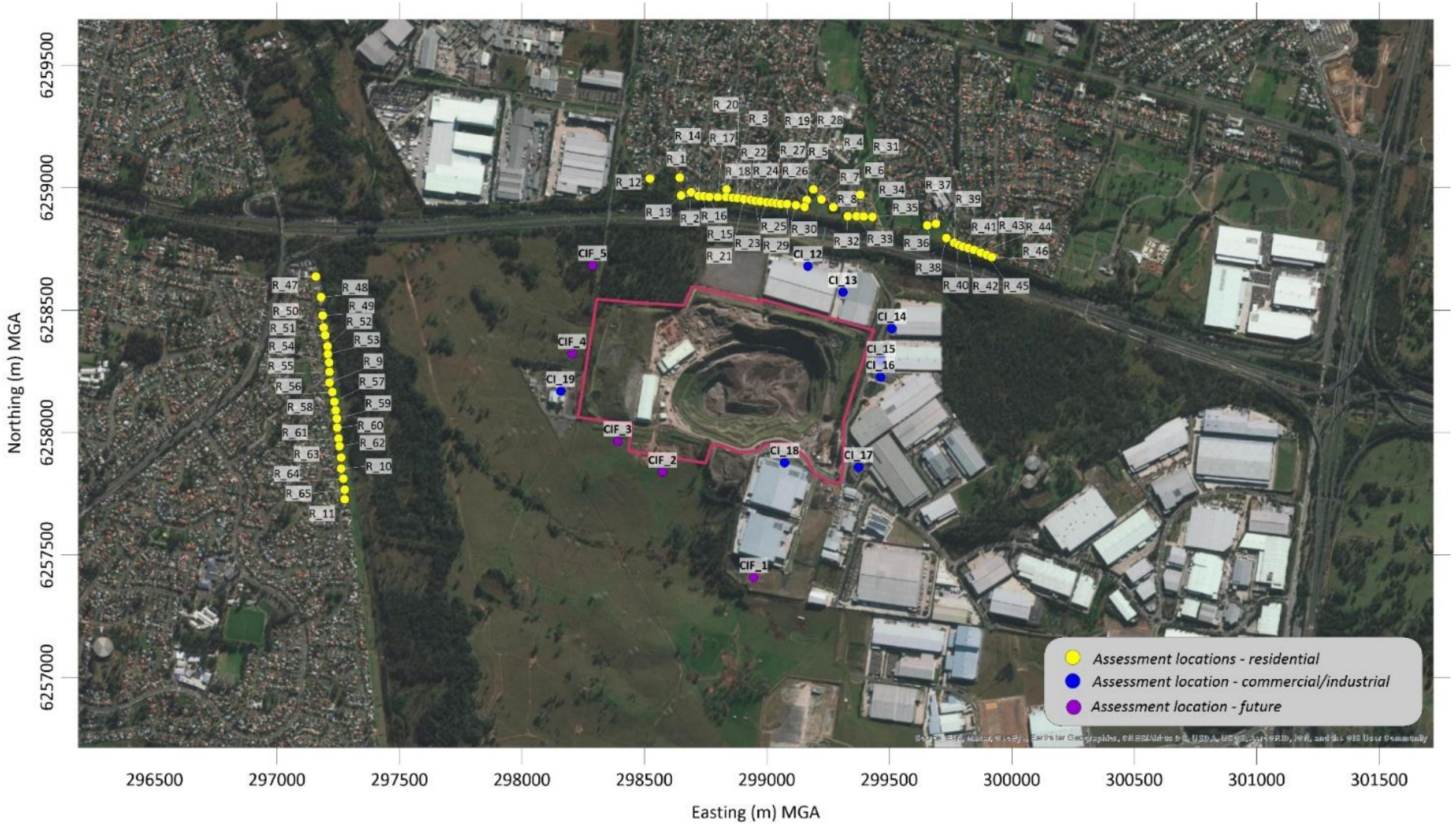

Figure A.1 Assessment locations

A.2 Theoretical peak day – Stage 1 operations plus Stage 2 construction

Table A.1 Predicted ground level concentrations for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ ($\mu g/m^3$) at residential assessment and industrial locations – Stage 1 operations plus Stage 2 construction – theoretical peak day

Assessment location ID	PM_{10}					$PM_{2.5}$				
	Increment		Cumulative			Increment		Cumulative		
	24-hour	Annual	24-hour	Days> 50µg/m³	Annual	24-hour	Annual	3rd highest 24-hour	Days> 25µg/m³	Annual
Criterion	-	-	50 µg/m³	-	25 µg/m³	-	-	25 µg/m³	-	8 µg/m³
R_1	2.6	0.4	44.7	0	16.2	0.5	0.1	21.2	0	6.5
R_2	3.0	0.5	45.1	0	16.3	0.6	0.1	21.2	0	6.5
R_3	3.8	0.5	45.5	0	16.3	0.9	0.1	21.2	0	6.5
R_4	5.0	0.6	45.6	0	16.4	1.1	0.1	21.4	0	6.5
R_5	5.5	0.6	45.9	0	16.5	1.2	0.1	21.4	0	6.5
R_6	4.1	0.5	44.9	0	16.3	0.9	0.1	21.5	0	6.5
R_7	5.2	0.6	45.4	0	16.4	1.2	0.1	21.5	0	6.5
R_8	5.2	0.7	45.2	0	16.5	1.2	0.1	21.5	0	6.5
R_9	1.7	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.3	0.0	21.4	0	6.4
R_10	1.5	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.3	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_11	1.3	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.3	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_12	2.2	0.4	43.9	0	16.2	0.4	0.1	21.2	0	6.5
R_13	2.9	0.5	45.1	0	16.3	0.6	0.1	21.2	0	6.5
R_14	3.3	0.5	45.2	0	16.3	0.7	0.1	21.2	0	6.5
R_15	3.4	0.5	45.2	0	16.4	0.8	0.1	21.2	0	6.5
R_16	3.6	0.5	45.3	0	16.4	0.9	0.1	21.2	0	6.5
R_17	3.9	0.5	45.4	0	16.4	0.9	0.1	21.2	0	6.5
R_18	4.2	0.6	45.7	0	16.4	1.0	0.1	21.2	0	6.5
R_19	4.5	0.6	45.9	0	16.4	1.1	0.1	21.2	0	6.5
R_20	4.7	0.6	46.1	0	16.4	1.1	0.1	21.2	0	6.5
R_21	4.9	0.6	46.3	0	16.4	1.2	0.1	21.2	0	6.5
R_22	5.1	0.6	46.5	0	16.4	1.2	0.1	21.2	0	6.5
R_23	5.2	0.6	46.6	0	16.4	1.2	0.1	21.3	0	6.5
R_24	5.3	0.6	46.6	0	16.4	1.3	0.1	21.3	0	6.5
R_25	5.4	0.6	46.7	0	16.4	1.3	0.1	21.3	0	6.5

Assessment location ID	PM_{10}					$PM_{2.5}$				
	Increment		Cumulative			Increment		Cumulative		
	24-hour	Annual	24-hour	Days> 50µg/m³	Annual	24-hour	Annual	3rd highest 24-hour	Days> 25µg/m³	Annual
Criterion	-	-	50 µg/m³	-	25 µg/m³	-	-	25 µg/m³	-	8 µg/m³
R_26	5.5	0.6	46.7	0	16.4	1.3	0.1	21.3	0	6.5
R_27	5.6	0.6	46.7	0	16.5	1.3	0.1	21.3	0	6.5
R_28	5.7	0.7	46.6	0	16.5	1.3	0.1	21.4	0	6.5
R_29	5.7	0.7	46.5	0	16.5	1.3	0.1	21.4	0	6.6
R_30	5.8	0.7	46.2	0	16.5	1.3	0.1	21.4	0	6.6
R_31	5.9	0.7	46.0	0	16.5	1.3	0.2	21.5	0	6.6
R_32	5.1	0.6	45.1	0	16.5	1.1	0.1	21.6	0	6.5
R_33	4.8	0.6	45.2	0	16.4	1.0	0.1	21.6	0	6.5
R_34	4.6	0.6	45.2	0	16.4	1.0	0.1	21.6	0	6.5
R_35	4.4	0.5	45.3	0	16.4	0.9	0.1	21.6	0	6.5
R_36	3.7	0.5	45.5	0	16.3	0.8	0.1	21.4	0	6.5
R_37	3.6	0.4	45.4	0	16.2	0.8	0.1	21.4	0	6.5
R_38	3.7	0.4	45.3	0	16.2	0.8	0.1	21.4	0	6.5
R_39	3.7	0.4	45.1	0	16.2	0.8	0.1	21.4	0	6.5
R_40	3.7	0.4	45.0	0	16.2	0.8	0.1	21.4	0	6.5
R_41	3.6	0.4	44.9	0	16.2	0.8	0.1	21.4	0	6.5
R_42	3.6	0.4	44.8	0	16.2	0.8	0.1	21.4	0	6.5
R_43	3.5	0.4	44.6	0	16.2	0.8	0.1	21.4	0	6.5
R_44	3.5	0.4	44.4	0	16.2	0.7	0.1	21.4	0	6.5
R_45	3.4	0.3	44.2	0	16.1	0.7	0.1	21.4	0	6.5
R_46	3.4	0.3	44.1	0	16.1	0.7	0.1	21.4	0	6.5
R_47	1.7	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.3	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_48	1.8	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.3	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_49	1.6	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.3	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_50	1.6	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.3	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_51	1.6	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.3	0.0	21.3	0	6.4

Assessment location ID	PM_{10}					$PM_{2.5}$				
	Increment		Cumulative			Increment		Cumulative		
	24-hour	Annual	24-hour	Days> 50µg/m³	Annual	24-hour	Annual	3rd highest 24-hour	Days> 25µg/m³	Annual
Criterion	-	-	**50 µg/m³**	-	**25 µg/m³**	-	-	**25 µg/m³**	-	**8 µg/m³**
R_52	1.7	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.3	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_53	1.7	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.3	0.0	21.4	0	6.4
R_54	1.7	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.3	0.0	21.4	0	6.4
R_55	1.7	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.3	0.0	21.4	0	6.4
R_56	1.6	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.3	0.0	21.4	0	6.4
R_57	1.6	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.3	0.0	21.4	0	6.4
R_58	1.6	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.3	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_59	1.7	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.3	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_60	1.7	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.3	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_61	1.7	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.3	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_62	1.7	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.3	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_63	1.6	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.3	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_64	1.4	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.3	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_65	1.3	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.3	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
CI_12	10.3	1.4	47.4	0	17.2	2.1	0.3	21.9	0	6.7
CI_13	9.6	1.4	47.7	0	17.2	2.0	0.3	21.8	0	6.7
CI_14	7.7	1.0	46.5	0	16.8	1.3	0.2	21.6	0	6.6
CI_15	9.2	1.4	46.6	0	17.3	1.6	0.3	22.0	0	6.7
CI_16	8.0	1.6	46.2	0	17.4	1.5	0.3	22.1	0	6.7
CI_17	13.9	2.2	49.4	0	18.1	2.9	0.5	22.9	0	6.9
CI_18	20.1	4.6	**56.5**	**2**	20.5	4.0	1.0	23.6	0	7.4
CI_19*	7.0	0.6	**58.4**	**3**	20.6	1.4	0.1	**26.5**	**2**	**8.7**
CIF_1	6.6	0.8	44.0	0	16.8	1.5	0.2	21.6	0	6.7
CIF_2	11.2	1.6	48.1	0	17.6	2.6	0.3	21.7	0	6.9
CIF_3	11.1	1.7	49.0	0	17.8	2.2	0.3	21.9	0	7.0
CIF_4	7.5	0.8	45.6	0	16.9	1.6	0.1	21.6	0	6.8
CIF_5	3.6	0.6	44.0	0	16.4	0.7	0.1	21.3	0	6.6

A.3 Theoretical peak day – Stage 2 operations

Table A.2 Predicted ground level concentrations for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ (µg/m³) at residential assessment and industrial locations – Stage 2 operations – theoretical peak day

Assessment location ID	PM_{10}					$PM_{2.5}$				
	Increment		Cumulative			Increment		Cumulative		
	24-hour	Annual	24-hour	Days> 50µg/m³	Annual	24-hour	Annual	3rd highest 24-hour	Days> 25µg/m³	Annual
Criterion	-	-	50 µg/m³	-	25 µg/m³	-	-	25 µg/m³	-	8 µg/m³
R_1	2.1	0.3	43.5	0	16.2	0.6	0.1	21.2	0	6.5
R_2	2.6	0.4	43.7	0	16.3	0.7	0.1	21.2	0	6.5
R_3	3.9	0.4	44.4	0	16.3	1.0	0.1	21.2	0	6.5
R_4	5.2	0.5	45.0	0	16.3	1.2	0.1	21.5	0	6.5
R_5	5.8	0.6	45.2	0	16.4	1.4	0.2	21.5	0	6.6
R_6	4.1	0.5	44.3	0	16.3	1.0	0.1	21.6	0	6.5
R_7	5.4	0.6	44.8	0	16.4	1.2	0.2	21.6	0	6.6
R_8	5.3	0.6	44.8	0	16.5	1.2	0.2	21.6	0	6.6
R_9	0.9	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.2	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_10	1.0	0.1	43.1	0	15.8	0.2	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_11	1.2	0.0	43.1	0	15.8	0.3	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_12	1.9	0.3	43.5	0	16.1	0.4	0.1	21.2	0	6.5
R_13	2.8	0.4	43.7	0	16.3	0.7	0.1	21.2	0	6.5
R_14	3.0	0.5	43.8	0	16.3	0.8	0.1	21.2	0	6.5
R_15	3.2	0.5	43.9	0	16.3	0.8	0.1	21.2	0	6.5
R_16	3.5	0.5	44.0	0	16.3	0.9	0.1	21.2	0	6.5
R_17	3.9	0.5	44.2	0	16.3	1.0	0.1	21.2	0	6.5
R_18	4.4	0.5	44.6	0	16.3	1.1	0.1	21.2	0	6.5
R_19	4.6	0.5	44.8	0	16.3	1.2	0.1	21.2	0	6.5
R_20	4.8	0.5	45.0	0	16.3	1.2	0.1	21.2	0	6.5
R_21	5.1	0.5	45.3	0	16.3	1.3	0.1	21.3	0	6.5
R_22	5.3	0.5	45.6	0	16.4	1.3	0.1	21.3	0	6.5
R_23	5.4	0.5	45.7	0	16.4	1.3	0.1	21.3	0	6.5
R_24	5.5	0.6	45.8	0	16.4	1.4	0.1	21.3	0	6.5
R_25	5.8	0.6	46.0	0	16.4	1.4	0.1	21.3	0	6.6

Assessment location ID	PM_{10}					$PM_{2.5}$				
	Increment		Cumulative			Increment		Cumulative		
	24-hour	Annual	24-hour	Days> 50µg/m³	Annual	24-hour	Annual	3rd highest 24-hour	Days> 25µg/m³	Annual
Criterion	-	-	50 µg/m³	-	25 µg/m³	-	-	25 µg/m³	-	8 µg/m³
R_26	6.0	0.6	46.1	0	16.4	1.5	0.1	21.4	0	6.6
R_27	6.1	0.6	46.1	0	16.4	1.5	0.2	21.4	0	6.6
R_28	6.1	0.6	45.9	0	16.4	1.5	0.2	21.4	0	6.6
R_29	6.1	0.6	45.8	0	16.4	1.5	0.2	21.5	0	6.6
R_30	6.2	0.7	45.6	0	16.5	1.5	0.2	21.5	0	6.6
R_31	6.1	0.7	45.3	0	16.5	1.4	0.2	21.6	0	6.6
R_32	5.0	0.6	44.7	0	16.4	1.2	0.2	21.7	0	6.6
R_33	4.7	0.6	44.5	0	16.4	1.1	0.1	21.7	0	6.5
R_34	4.5	0.6	44.6	0	16.4	1.0	0.1	21.6	0	6.5
R_35	4.2	0.5	44.7	0	16.3	1.0	0.1	21.6	0	6.5
R_36	3.4	0.4	44.7	0	16.2	0.8	0.1	21.5	0	6.5
R_37	3.3	0.4	44.6	0	16.2	0.8	0.1	21.5	0	6.5
R_38	3.3	0.4	44.6	0	16.2	0.8	0.1	21.5	0	6.5
R_39	3.3	0.4	44.4	0	16.2	0.8	0.1	21.5	0	6.5
R_40	3.3	0.4	44.4	0	16.2	0.8	0.1	21.5	0	6.5
R_41	3.3	0.4	44.3	0	16.2	0.7	0.1	21.5	0	6.5
R_42	3.3	0.4	44.2	0	16.2	0.7	0.1	21.5	0	6.5
R_43	3.2	0.3	44.1	0	16.1	0.7	0.1	21.5	0	6.5
R_44	3.2	0.3	44.0	0	16.1	0.7	0.1	21.5	0	6.5
R_45	3.2	0.3	43.9	0	16.1	0.7	0.1	21.4	0	6.5
R_46	3.2	0.3	43.8	0	16.1	0.7	0.1	21.4	0	6.5
R_47	1.1	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.2	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_48	1.0	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.2	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_49	1.0	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.3	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_50	1.0	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.2	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_51	1.0	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.2	0.0	21.3	0	6.4

Assessment location ID	PM_{10}					$PM_{2.5}$				
	Increment		Cumulative			Increment		Cumulative		
	24-hour	Annual	24-hour	Days> 50µg/m³	Annual	24-hour	Annual	3rd highest 24-hour	Days> 25µg/m³	Annual
Criterion	-	-	50 µg/m³	-	25 µg/m³	-	-	25 µg/m³	-	8 µg/m³
R_52	1.0	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.2	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_53	0.9	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.2	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_54	0.9	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.2	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_55	0.9	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.2	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_56	1.0	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.2	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_57	1.0	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.2	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_58	1.0	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.2	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_59	1.0	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.2	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_60	1.0	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.2	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_61	1.0	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.2	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_62	0.9	0.1	43.1	0	15.9	0.2	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_63	0.9	0.1	43.1	0	15.8	0.2	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_64	1.1	0.0	43.1	0	15.8	0.3	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
R_65	1.1	0.0	43.1	0	15.8	0.3	0.0	21.3	0	6.4
CI_12	9.4	1.3	48.0	0	17.1	2.1	0.3	22.0	0	6.7
CI_13	8.0	1.2	46.5	0	17.0	2.0	0.3	21.9	0	6.7
CI_14	5.4	0.8	45.2	0	16.6	1.2	0.2	21.8	0	6.6
CI_15	6.4	1.0	44.7	0	16.8	1.4	0.2	22.1	0	6.6
CI_16	6.2	1.0	44.9	0	16.8	1.4	0.2	22.2	0	6.6
CI_17	12.6	1.7	47.4	0	17.6	2.8	0.4	22.7	0	6.8
CI_18	18.2	3.8	53.8	2	19.6	3.9	0.8	23.3	0	7.3
CI_19*	4.9	0.3	58.5	3	20.3	1.2	0.1	26.4	2	8.6
CIF_1	6.0	0.7	43.9	0	16.7	1.4	0.2	21.6	0	6.6
CIF_2	9.2	1.2	47.4	0	17.2	2.2	0.3	21.7	0	6.8
CIF_3	8.7	1.0	49.1	0	17.1	2.1	0.2	21.9	0	6.9
CIF_4	6.4	0.4	45.5	0	16.5	1.6	0.1	21.5	0	6.7
CIF_5	3.3	0.4	43.9	0	16.3	0.7	0.1	21.3	0	6.6